THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

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REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located: suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sald unusually low, by
RIDDLE. FORSYTH & Co.

may 4, 1832.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead: and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green-M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.

march 16—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER **84** WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

DOCTOR WARE,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 Fourth street, in the Office formerly occupied by James S. Craft, Esq., two doors west of Market street. May 11.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE.

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN, Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

march 27, 1832.—6m.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

SHEAR STEEL,

MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON,

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Boat Stores, &c.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,

No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Fruit, &c. &c., embracing all the variety of articles of the first quality, which are usually wanted for the supply of Boats and Housekeepers, which he offers for sale, to his friends and the public in general, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders for any articles in the above line, will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch, on the shortest notice.

July 13, 1832.—2m

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Brick House, with a Frame Kitchen, and a Two Story Brick House back of the same, with a stable—all erected on a Lot 30 feet front on Diamond Alley, running back 100 feet. The Hydrant water is introduced into the yard. The property is in a good state of Repairs—only a part of the money will be required, the balance to be secured by Mortgage. For further information, enquire of Lewis Peterson, or the subscriber, on the property.

LEWIS ALLEN.

July 13, 1832.—tf

CONCENTRATED Disinfecting Solution of *Chloride of Soda*, prepared according to the formula of M. Labarraque, for sale by
S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞Each bottle will be accompanied with full directions as to the mode of application.

July 13.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.

Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware. DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832.—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between *S. P. Darlington* and *Benjamin Darlington*, trading under the firm of S. P. Darlington & Co., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by S. P. Darlington, at the corner of Second and Wood streets.

N. B.—All persons indebted to S. P. D. & Co., for a longer term than 6 months, will please call and settle their accounts with S. P. Darlington, as above.

☞All the papers in this city will please copy the above for one month. S. P. D.

June 12, 1832—1mo.

NEW WORKS.

SWALLOW BARN; *or, a Sojourn in the Old Dominion:* in 2 volumes.

2. History of the Italian Republics; or the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Italian Freedom. By J. C. L. De Sismondi; being No. 15 Cabinet Cyclopedia.

3. The Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and Subsequent Events, to the Deluge; being number 32 of Harpers' Family Library. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. June 29.

POETRY.

From the Village Record.

HARVEST.

This is the season, God of Grace,
When man's full heart should turn to Thee:
For now his eye can clearest trace,
Thy love in vale, and field, and tree.

With hope he casts to earth the grain,
When Spring awakes the snow-drop cold,
With joy beholds the Summer's rain,
And genial Sun the germ unfold.

Yet fear must still his breast pervade
Even while he views the fertile soil,
Lest storms destroy the tender blade,
And crush the promise of his toil.

But when full Autumn's hand displays
Her hoard with golden fruits replete,
Then doubt is lost in strains of praise,
And mingled gratulation sweet.

Untaught by Famine's lesson dread
To prize the wealth so freely given,—
Oh may we be to duty led
By all these lavish gifts of Heaven.

And by the home-bound harvest-train,
The reaper's hymns, that grateful rise,
Be quicken'd in our toil to gain
The glorious garner of the skies.

L. H. S.

THE VETO.

Message from the President of the United States, returning the Bank Bill, with his Objections, &c. to the Senate.

The bill to "modify and continue" the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers of the Bank of the United States," was presented to me on the 4th of July, instant. Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the Constitution which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections.

A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government, and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing Bank are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages, and obviating those objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the Bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible which justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the U. States, will have existed, at the time this act is intended to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the General Government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and, as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges and favors bestowed upon it, in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

An apology may be found for the failure to guard against this result, in the consideration that the effect of the original act of incorporation could not be certainly foreseen at the time of its passage. The act before me proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock, and, in many cases, to the same men, of at least seven millions more. This donation finds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands it is conceded that its passage will increase at least twenty or thirty per cent. more, the market price of the stock, subject to the payment of the annuity of $200,000 per year, secured by the act; thus adding, in a moment, one-fourth to its par value. It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our Government. More than eight millions of the stock of this Bank are held by foreigners. By this act, the American Republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gains of the present stockholders under the operation of this act, after making full allowance for the payment of the bonus.

Every monopoly, and all exclusive privileges, are granted at the expense of the public which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the existing Bank, must come directly or indirectly, out of the earnings of the American people. It is due to them, therefore, if their Government sell monopolies and exclusive privileges, that they should at least exact for them as much as they are worth in open market. The value of the monopoly in this case may be correctly ascertained. The twenty-eight millions of stock would probably be at an advance of fifty per cent. and command in market at least forty-two millions of dollars, subject to the payment of the present bonus. The present value of the monopoly, therefore, is seventeen millions of dollars, and this the act proposes to sell for three millions, payable in fifteen annual instalments of $200,000 each.

It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the Government. The present corporation has enjoyed its monopoly during the period stipulated in the original contract. If we must have such a corporation, why should not the government sell out the whole stock, and thus secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted? Why should not Congress create and sell twenty-eight millions of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in this act, and putting the premium upon the sales into the Treasury?

But this act does not permit competition in the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicated on the erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prescriptive right not only to the favor but to the bounty of Government. It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners, and the residue is held by a few hundred of our citizens, chiefly of the richest class: for their benefit does this act exclude the whole American people from competition in the purchase of this monopoly, and dispose of it for many millions less than it is worth. This seems the less excusable, because some of our citizens, not now stockholders, petitioned that the door of competition might be opened, and offered to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the government and country.

But this proposition, although made by men whose aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the private stock in the existing Bank, has been set aside, and the bounty of our Government is proposed to be again bestowed on the few who have been fortunate enough to secure, and, at this moment, wield the power of the existing institution. I cannot perceive the justice or policy of this course. If our Government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be nothing less than its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign government, nor upon a designated and favored class of men in our country. It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favors to our own fellow citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearings of the act before me upon these points, I find ample reasons why it should not become a law.

It has been urged as an argument in favor of re-chartering the present Bank, that the calling in its loans will produce great embarrassment and distres. The time allowed to close its concerns, is ample, and if it has been well managed, its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it shall produce distress, the fault will be its own, and it would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused. But, will there ever be a time when this reason will be less powerful? To acknowledge its force, is to admit that the Bank ought to be perpetual, and as a consequence, the present stockholders, and those inheriting their rights, as successors, be established a privileged order, clothed both with great political power and enjoying immense pecuniary advantages from their connection with the government.

The modifications of the existing charter, proposed by this act, are not such, in my view, as make it consistent with the rights of the States or the liberties of the people. The qualification of the right of the Bank to hold real estate, the limitation of its power to establish branches, and the power reserved to Congress to forbid the circulation of small notes, are restrictions comparatively of little value or importance. All the objectionable principles of the existing corporation, and most of its odious features, are retained without alleviation.

The fourth section provides 'that the notes or bills of the said corporation, although the same be on the faces thereof, respectively made payable at one place only, shall, nevertheless, be received by the said corporation at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit thereof, if tendered in liquidation or payment of any balance or balances, due to said corporation or to such office of discount and deposit from any other incorporated Bank.' This provision secures to the State Banks a legal privilege in the Bank of the United States, which is withheld from all private citizens. If a State Bank in Philadelphia, owe the Bank of the United States and have notes issued by the St. Louis Branch, it can pay the debt with those notes; but if a merchant, mechanic, or other private citizen be in like circumstances, he cannot by law pay his debt with those notes, but must sell them at a discount, or send them to St. Louis to be cashed. This boon, conceded to the State Banks, though not unjust in itself, is most odious, because it does not measure out equal justice to the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

To the extent of its practical effect, it is a bond of union among the banking establishments of the nation, erecting them into an interest, separate from that of the people, and its necessary tendency is to unite the Bank of the United States and the State Banks in any measure which may be thought conducive to their common interest.

The ninth section of the act recognizes principles of worse tendency than any provision of the present charter.

It enacts that "the Cashier of the Bank shall annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of all stockholders who are not resident citizens of the United States, and on the application of the Treasurer of any State, shall make out and transmit to such Treasurer a list of stockholders residing in, or citizens of, such State; with the amount of stock owned by each." Although this provision, taken in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court, surrenders by its silence, the right of the States to tax the banking institutions created by this corporation, under the name of branches, throughout the Union—it is evidently intended to be construed as a concession of their right to tax that portion of the stock which may be held by their own citizens and residents. In this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be understood by the States, who will probably proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of banks incorporated by themselves. In some States that tax is now one per cent., either on the capital or on the shares, and that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders will be taxed under the operation of this act. As it is only the stock *held* in the States, and not that *employed* within them, which would be subject to taxation; and as the names of foreign stockholders are not to be reported to the Treasurers of the States, it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exempt from this burden. Their annual profits, will, therefore be one per cent. more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the Bank may be safely estimated at seven per cent., the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to citizens of the United States. To appreciate the effects which this state of things will produce, we must take a brief review of the operations and present condition of the Bank of the United States.

By documents submitted to Congress at the present session, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1832, of the 28 millions of private stock in the corporation, $8,405,500 were held by foreigners, mostly of Great Britain. The amount of stock held in the nine Western and Southwestern States, is $140,200; and in the four Southern States, is $5,623,100; and in the Middle and Eastern States is about $13,522,000. The profits of the bank in 1831, as shown in a statement to Congress, were about $3,456,598; of this there accrued in the nine western States, about $1,640,048; in the four Southern States, about $352,507; and in the middle and eastern States, about $1,463,041.—As little stock is held in the west, it is obvious that the debt of the people, in that section, to the Bank, is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders; that the interest they pay it, is carried into the eastern States and into Europe; and that it is a burden upon their industry and a drain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience and occasional distress. To meet this burden, and equalize the exchange operations of the Bank, the amount of specie drawn from those States through its branches within the last two years, as shown by its official reports, was about $6,000,000. More than half a million of this amount does not stop in the eastern States, but passes on to Europe to pay the dividends of the foreign stockholders.—In the principle of taxation, recognized by this act, the western States find no adequate compensation for this perpetual burden on their industry, and drain of their currency. The Branch Bank at Mobile made, last year, $95,149; yet under the provisions of this act, the State of Alabama can raise no revenue from these profitable operations, because not a share of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississippi and Missouri are in the same condition in relation to the branches at Natchez and St. Louis; and such, in a greater or less degree, is the condition of every western State.

The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole U. States in the same relation to foreign countries, which the western States now bear to the eastern. When by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of this Bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to residents, most of it will inevitably leave the country.

Thus will this provision, in its practical effect, deprive the eastern, as well as the southern and western States, of the means of raising a revenue from the extension of business, and great profits of this institution. It will make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this Bank, and send across the Atlantic from two to five millions of specie every year to pay the Bank dividends.

In another of its bearings this provision is fraught with danger. Of the twenty-five directors of this Bank, five are chosen by the Government, and twenty by the citizen stockholders. From all voice in these elections, the foreign stockholders are excluded by the charter. In proportion, therefore, as the stock is transferred to foreign holders, the extent of suffrage in the choice of directors is curtailed. Already is almost a third of the stock in foreign hands, and not represented in elections. It is constantly passing out of the country, and this act will accelerate its departure. The entire control of the institution would necessarily fall into the hands of a few citizen stockholders, and the ease with which the object would be accomplished, would be a temptation to designing men to secure that control in their own hands by monopolizing the remaining stock. There is danger that a President and Directors would then be able to elect themselves from year to year, and without responsibility or control, manage the whole concerns of the Bank during the existence of its charter. It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a Bank, that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? The President of the Bank has told us, that most of the State Banks exist by its forbearance. Should its influence become concentrated, as it may, under the operation of such an act as this in the hands of a self-elected Directory whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholder, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war?—Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were renewed every fifteen or twenty years, on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom, in peace, put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But, if any private citizen, or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the Bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a Bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections, would run in the same direction, there can be no doubt. All its operations within, would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without; controlling our currency, receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy.

If we must have a Bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy, and every impulse of American feeling, admonishes that it should be *purely American*. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who, at least, ought to be friendly to our government, and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger. So abundant is domestic capital, and competition, in subscribing for the stock of local banks, has recently led almost to riots. To a Bank, exclusively of American stockholders, possessing the powers and privileges granted by this act, subscriptions for two hundred millions of dollars, could be readily obtained. Instead of sending abroad the stock of the Bank, in which the government must deposit its funds, and on which it must rely to sustain its credit in times of emergency, it would rather seem to be expedient to prohibit its sale to aliens under penalty of absolute forfeiture.

(To be concluded in our next.)

It will be a matter of surprise to those who have put it upon record, in solemn resolves, that the President of the United States was entitled to unfading honors for his veto of the Maysville Road Bill, the Louisville Canal Bill, &c. to learn that the President has *approved* and *signed* this week, a bill, the very title of which makes it more obnoxious to objection than the whole of the provisions of the bills of a like nature, upon which the VETO was pronounced two years ago. It is "An act making appropriations for INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS for the year 1832," and includes appropriations for almost every sort of public work coming under that definition, from the sum of $270,000 for carrying on the works of the Delaware Breakwater, down to a modicum of $250 "for removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river." The whole sum appropriated by the bill considerably exceeds a Million of Dollars, and the largest items are the following:—

For the Delaware Breakwater,	$270,000
The Sea-wall at Deer Island,	60,000
The Pier and Mole at Oswego, N. Y.	19,000
Improving Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.	17,000
Gennesee River, N. Y.	16,000
Ocracock Inlet, N. C.	22,000
Cape Fear River, N. C.	28,000
Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers,	50,000
The Arkansas River,	15,000
The Cumberland River,	30,000
Savannah River,	25,000
Expense of Surveys under Act of 1824,	30,000
Repairs of Cumberland Road, (East)	150,000
Bridges on Road to Mars Hill, (Maine,)	21,000
Little Rock and Memphis Road, (Ark.)	20,000
Continuing Cumberland Road in Ohio,	100,000
The same Road in Indiana,	100,000
The same Road in Illinois,	70,000
Roads in Michigan,	40,000

Our columns are too heavily laden to leave room for any comments upon this singular contradiction, by the Executive, of his own principles. For the present, we can only congratulate our readers on the consequence, whatever be the cause of it. These expenditures will be so much more added to the national wealth, prosperity, and honor.—*National Intelligencer.*

Ancient Grandeur of Mediterranean Africa.—This region, which is now covered with thick darkness, and left so far behind in all the arts and attainments which exalt and adorn human nature, had, at that early period taken the lead in these very particulars of all o ther nations. It included Egypt and Carthage, which, as the first seats of government and commerce, were the admiration of the ancient world. In the patriarchal ages when Scripture history represents the Mesopotamian Plain, the scene of the future empires of Babylon and Assyria, as little more than a wide and open common, Egypt appears regularly organized, and forming a great and powerful kingdom; and when Greece was under the tumultuous sway of a multitude of petty chieftains, Homer already celebrates the hundred gates of Thebes, and the mighty hosts which, in warlike array, issued from them to battle. Egypt was illustrious, also, among the ancients as producing the first elements of learning and abstract science; the first approach to alphabetical writing by hieroglyphic emblems, the first great works in sculpture, painting, and architecture; and travelers, even now, find that country covered with magnificent monuments, erected at an era when the faintest dawn of science had not yet illumined the regions of Europe. While Egypt was thus pre-eminent in science and art, Carthage equally excelled in commerce and the wealth which it produces; by means of which she rose to such a degree of power as enabled her to hold long suspended, between herself and Rome, the scales of universal empire. In that grand struggle Carthage sunk amid a blaze of expiring glory, while Egypt, after having passed through many ages of alternate splendor and slavery, was also, at length, included in the extended dominion of Rome. Yet, though all Mediterranean Africa thus merged into a province of the Roman world, it was still an opulent and enlightened one, boasting equally with others its sages, its saints, its heads and fathers of the church, and exhibiting Alexandria and Carthage on a footing with the greatest cities of the empire.—*Cabinet Hist. of "Adventures, &c. in Africa."*

In the April number of the Edinburgh Review, is an examination at length of Mr. Jacob's work, on the *Supply and Consumption of the precious metals.* The book has attained a high reputation for accuracy and research on a subject of great interest and utility and of vast difficulty. In any discussion relating to the all-important subject of the currency, the most essential parts of every argument are founded upon some theory as to the quantity and proportions of specie produced and in circulation. Sound views and authentic materials, in the investigation of so complicated a matter, are therefore of the highest importance to a right understanding of the fruitful controversies which are constantly springing up on the subject of currency, a subject which intimately concerns every man in the community. The book should be generally read, for the mass of facts and calculations, collected from various sources, which it has collected and arranged.

A fact mentioned by the author in his second volume, and commented upon by the reviewer, as forming a new source of *supply* of gold and silver, is also a valuable indication of the changes which have been brought about in modern times by the operations of commerce in the intercourse between Europe and the East. Until within a few years, a very great portion of the produce of the American mines, the great source of supply for Europe, was exported constantly to India and China, whence none returned. This drain has been going on for centuries. So early as the time of the Greeks and Romans, it was a subject of complaint that nothing but bullion would be taken by the Eastern nations in exchange for their drugs, silks, &c. So late as the beginning of the present century, it was estimated by Humboldt, that of the annual produce of the S. American mines, amounting to *forty-three* millions and *a half* of dollars, no less than *twenty-five* and a half millions, went to Asia, viz. $17,500,000 by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, $4,000,000 by the Levant, and $4,000,000 by the Russian Frontier.

It is affirmed that latterly this immense drain has ceased almost entirely. The last specie exported by the British East India Company was in 1820, and amounted to about *two millions.* They have not since exported a single shilling, and the Parliamentary papers show that none has been exported by private traders. From America the export has vastly diminished, if it has not quite ceased.—Mr. Jacob states that on the Russian frontier the current has set the other way, and that specie is imported from China in that direction. A similar change has taken place in the Levant trade, which is no longer carried on by bullion,—the value of the European goods sent that way, being more than equal to the India commodities furnished.

This change has been principally effected since 1814, and has been caused by the vast increase and improvement of the manufactures in cotton, &c., and decrease in price, which have taken place in Europe and America. It is also an important item in considering the future supply and consumption of the precious metals, and the quantity necessary to furnish a circulating medium under given circumstances.—*Balt. American.*

Destructive Conflagration at the Brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive Brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, situate near Southwark Bridge, which proved most destructive in its consequences and caused very considerable alarm in the immediate neighborhood. It would appear that at the hour above mentioned, one of the men employed in the Miller's-loft, was in the act of oiling the wheels, when a portion of the malt dust came in contact with the lanthorn he held in his hand, and immediately ignited. So instantaneous was the ignition, that it could be compared only to the explosion of some gunpowder, and the vast quantity of combustible fuel contiguous, also catching fire, the loft was shortly in a body of flame. The utmost consternation prevailed throughout the building, and a number of men were prompt in their exertions to prevent the extension of the flames, but without effect. The platform, or stage, where all the coppers, squares, coolers, &c. are situated, was, in less than twenty minutes, included in the conflagration, which had now become most alarmingly terrific in its appearance. Information of the fire had been forwarded to Mr. Barclay, who was attending his Parliamentary duties, and that gentleman came on the spot as speedily as possible, and gave directions to the men. A number of engines were brought into play with a plentiful supply of water, and the gates having been closed against all intruders, the firemen were not impeded in the execution of their arduous duties.

All exertions of the men, and the vast quantity of water thrown upon the burning building, appeared, however, to have not the least effect in stopping the progress of the flames. This was, in a great degree, owing to the principal part of the interior of the immense range of building being composed of wood. The warehouses, containing vast quantities of malt and hops, and the rear of Mr. Perkin's dwelling-house, situate in Park-street, became ignited about eight o'clock, and, notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of the firemen and a large body of men employed on the premises, the whole of the brewery department, with all the pumps and other properties connected therewith, were ultimately added to the fast-spreading element. One of the squares, containing upwards of 1,000 barrels of beer, burst unexpectedly on a number of firemen and deluged them; other squares, containing minor quantities of the beverage, fell a prey to the flames, and the premises were nearly flooded with beer. There was a great quantity of malt and hops prepared for brewing, none of which was saved. The bags and pockets of hops, in their raw state, however, were more easy to be preserved, and the men were exceedingly assiduous in throwing the property out of the warehouse windows. The furniture at Mr. Perkins's house was so hastily removed that a great portion was materially damaged. Mr. Perkins's house was nearly gutted, and other premises in the rear sustained serious injury. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the fire was considered to have extended its ravages to the utmost, but many parts of the building remained burning throughout the night. It was exceedingly fortunate that the brewery department was detached from other extensive range of buildings on the premises, for nothing appeared to stop the rapidity of the flames. The loss is estimated at upwards of £100,000. Several fire-offices will suffer by the calamity. The extent of the insurances, however, it is supposed will not cover the loss. One of the firemen received a slight injury, but with this exception no accident occurred.—*Lond. Morn. Chron. May* 31.

Died, in Montreal, Levi Adams, Esq. formerly of Colerain; also, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, daughter of F. R. Wright, Esq. of this town, aged 19 Mr. and Mrs. Adams both fell victims of the Asiatic cholera within a few hours of each other. Mr. Adams, we learn, was much alarmed at the terrible ravages of the pestilence in the city, and took powerful and different kinds of antidotes to keep off the disease. Excessive fear, and the preventives which he adopted while in health, hastened the approaches of the cholera, and he sunk under its influence. Mrs. Adams was more composed; but a recent illness, the death of her husband, and the appalling ravages of the pestilence under her immediate observation, predisposed her to receive the disease; and she died soon after Mr. Adams. This interesting young couple, who have found a premature grave, remote from early friends and immediate connections, was married about two years since, and removed immediately to Montreal, where he was following the profession of the law. Mrs. Adams has left a numerous circle of friends and connections here, to whom she was endeared by the strongest ties of consanguinity and friendship. That she should have died away from among them so suddenly, and amidst such scenes of general consternation and terror, adds peculiar sorrow to parental grief, in such an hour of affliction.—*Northampton Courier.*

Important Case.—A bill has been filed in Chancery by the stockholders of the National Insurance Company in the city of New York, to recover from the President and Directors a large amount that was purloined from the funds of that Company by Oliver G. Kane, their late Secretary. The allegation is that the Directors were guilty of gross negligence and inattention to their duties. The capital stock of the Company was $300,000. The amount of deficiencies, $178,426. Mr. Kane entered upon the duties of his office in October, 1824, and shot himself in the latter part of December, 1827. He commenced his plunder in January, 1825, and continued it during a period of three years, without detection, or even suspicion.

The decision of this case will be important to the whole community, involving as it does the serious question whether the Directors of moneyed institutions shall be suffered to escape with impunity, when they have allowed by their remissness the stockholders of a company to be defrauded of two-thirds of their invested capital. It seems incredible that the Secretary of any company could carry on a system of embezzlement for three years successfully, without a discovery. We shall look with some anxiety to see how the facts strike the conscience of the Chancellor.—*Boston Atlas.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The steam boat Winnebago arrived here this morning from Galena: and we have been favored by a gentleman, one of her passengers, with the following information from the Indian war:

A large body of Indians on last Sunday made an attack on the Fort at Buffalo Grove, situated on Rock river, about 12 miles north of Dixon's ferry, and 55 miles from Galena. The fort was defended by about 150 milita, who kept the Indians at bay until their ammunition was nearly expended; in this critical situation, an officer of the Fort, who had been wounded in the firing, made his way out, and went in quest of reinforcements of men and arms. He either went to Rock river, where Gen. Atkinson was, and there procured the aid he had gone to seek, or met a detachment, under Col. Posey, proceeding to the Fort; this latter body marched on, drove off the Indians, and relieved the Garrison. The number of killed and wounded, on either side, was not ascertained. Sixteen Indians were known to have been killed.

An express, consisting of four persons, sent from Galena, was attacked when near the Fort on Apple river, (twelve miles from Galena,) and immediately retreated. One man, Edward Welsh, was wounded by a shot in the thigh, before he reached the Fort—another, his name not known, was killed, after gaining cover. One other man was also wounded in the Fort. This party of Indians was repulsed by the garrison, consisting of thirty men, under the command of Capt. Stone, but succeeded in carrying off all the horses, cattle, hogs, and two yokes of working steers; they also destroyed all the moveables that were found in the houses around the Fort, but left the buildings uninjured.—*St. Louis Times, June* 30.

Army Movements.—The second detachment of troops destined for Chicago, under the immediate command of Col. Twiggs, left here yesterday in the steamboats Henry Clay and Sheldon Thompson. The following are the officers of this division:

Cols. Eustis, Crane, Worth, and Twiggs; Majors Payne and Kirby; Capts. Mackay, Fraser, and Whiting; and Lieuts. Ward, Burnell, Macomb, Brown, Bradley, Izard, Keyes, Urg, Norton, Marcy, Leavenworth, Sitgreaves, Dix, and Talcott.

The steamboat Wm. Penn has also been chartered to remove the troops from Sault de Ste. Marie to Chicago, and the steamboat Superior leaves here on Friday next, with troops, baggage, and stores, for the same destination.—*Buffalo Republican, July* 4.

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh, par		St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo'	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5's	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at George't'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bran.	1	State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4 90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 50-11

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 4th instant, FLETCHER GRAY, an indented apprentice to the Tanning and Currying Business. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or giving him employ, under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return.

JOHN C. MOWRY

Allegheny town, June 26, 1832.—3t

ANNUAL CIRCULAR
Of the Medical College of Ohio.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WM. CORRY, *President.*

Jacob Burnet, Joseph Gest,
William Burke, Nathaniel Wright,
Alexander Duncan, Daniel Gano,
George P. Torrence, Bellamy Storer.

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Charles E. Pierson, M. D. *Professor of Materia Medica.*

John Moorhead, M. D. *Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.*

John Eberle, M. D. *Professor of the Theory and Practice.*

Alexander Dennison, *Librarian.*

THE Trustees of this Institution, in issuing their annual circular, take pleasure in announcing the continued patronage and favorable regard of the Legislature of the State; and that abundant evidence has already been given, that the Medical College of Ohio will fully meet the expectations of its warmest friends. Its prosperity has been regularly and rapidly progressive. It commenced its first session in 1824-25 with a class of 15 students, and at its last session in 1831-2, the number of actual students was 131. The number of graduates at the last commencement was 36.

In addition to the buildings erected in 1826, a new edifice has been put up within the last year, which will add considerably to the convenience of the class. The whole structure presents a uniform front of 91 feet, having three distinct Lecture Rooms, a cabinet hall for natural and artificial curiosities, and an ample library department, with abundant accommodations for the prosecution of practical anatomy.

Appropriations have been made, to enable the Faculty to enlarge the Library, which will be found to embrace the best works in the various branches of medical science, as well as the prominent periodicals of this country and Europe.

Mammoth models have been procured for the use of the Professor of Anatomy, carved by Mr. Rush of Philadelphia, on the plan of those so advantageously employed in the University of Pennsylvania; and in addition to the regular course of lectures, private instructions will be given, as heretofore, and extensive accommodations offered to all who may desire to prosecute Practical Anatomy. In short, all the means of anatomical illustration, that can be had in any school of the United States, may be enjoyed in this establishment.

The Chemical department has also received very important accessions; it contains all the apparatus that is requisite to the successful teaching of this useful branch of medical science. It is furnished with fine specimens of the new French preparations and with a large number of pharmaceutical compounds. It contains the most powerful galvanic battery and the finest compound blowpipe in the Western country, together with many valuable articles, which need not be detailed.

For the better demonstration of the several subjects taught by the other Professors, a fine collection of enlarged plates, drawings, surgical and obstetrical instruments has been procured, and no reasonable expense will be spared, to insure the best possible effect to all their instructions.

In addition to the above advantages, it is proper to state, that the medical care of the *Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio*, is by law vested in the Faculty of the College. This institution offers ample opportunities for witnessing disease in almost every form, and the diligent student cannot fail to profit by the advantage it affords. Its Trustees propose to have it considerably enlarged, and, if practicable, ready for patients early in the approaching autumn.

Circumstances, some of which were not within the control of the Board, have been the occasion of several changes in the organization of the Faculty, within the last year. The unexpected resignation of Dr. Drake, whose talent and reputation were justly appreciated, seemed to impose the necessity of reducing the number of professorships, and as a consequence of that reduction, of vacating the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. Doctor Moorhead, who was known to be eminently qualified for the duties of that chair, was transferred to it, from the chair of Theory and Practice, at his own request; and Doctor Eberle, whose fame is proverbial, was appointed to the chair vacated by the transfer of Doctor Moorhead. It is believed, that all the chairs of the Institution are now filled by professors, whose talents and devotion to medical science, will bear an advantageous comparison with those of any other institution with which we are acquainted. An unusual degree of harmony and good feeling exists in the Faculty, which insures a cordial and united effort to advance the great objects of the school, and it is believed, that the present arrangement is such as to warrant public confidence and justify the expectation of efficient and permanent patronage. In all their deliberations, the Board have steadily kept in view, as the only motive of their conduct, the prosperity and usefulness of the College, and the elevation of the medical character, in the Western country.

The entire cost of a full course of Lectures, being at the rate of $15 for each ticket, and $3 for matriculation and the use of the Library, is ninety-three dollars. The Hospital ticket is a separate charge of five dollars, which the student may take or omit, at his pleasure.

The requisitions of candidates for graduation are:

First, Satisfactory certificates of having studied medicine with some respectable practitioner during three years, and of having attended two full courses of lectures; or

Secondly, Of having attended three successive courses of lectures, and studied, as before, during all the intervening time; or

Thirdly, Of having been in regular reputable practice, for the space of four years, and of having attended one full course of lectures. In all cases, the last course must be in this Institution.

The lectures will commence on the last Monday in October, and close in the last week in February. Students are required to matriculate on or before the 20th day of November, and remain in attendance until the end of the session, unless permitted to be absent by the Faculty.

N. B. The graduation fee is 25 dollars. A new Diploma plate will be procured in the present recess, of large size, and executed in the very best style.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. CORRY, *President.*

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Secretary.*

Cincinnati, May 25, 1832. [July 10, 1832.—3t.]

NOTICE.

I HAVE just commenced opening my spring supply of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, of a superior quality, and laid in expressly for the retail trade of the city and vicinity; the assortment is very general, and articles of the newest patterns and fashions. Country Merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves, at No. 61 Market street, near the Diamond.

N. B. Those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

JAMES GRAY,
Feb. 17—w&1swtf Fourth street.

STRAY HORSE.—Broke into the premises of the subscriber, living in Plum township, Allegheny county, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, with a snip on his nose, black mane and tail, seven or eight years old, about fifteen hands high—to appearance a reagling. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB STONMITS.

July 10—3t

CONGRESSIONAL.

July 11.—In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his secretary, returning to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill to modify and continue the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, with his objections thereto. The message was read, and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. After passing several bills, and ordering several to a third reading, the Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Foster, on the subject of the remarks of Mr. Stanberry, in relation to the Speaker, was taken up and discussed, until a motion was made and carried, to pass to the order of the day

THE TARIFF.

The House then took up the bill to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, upon the amendments of the Senate, as reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The House refused to concur in the first amendment of the Senate limiting the duty on Kendall cottons to those weighing more than 16 ounces to the square yard—yeas 73, nays 97.

The other amendments in the paragraph relating to woollens were concurred in excepting that which increases the *ad valorem* rate of duty on woollens generally from 50 to 57 per cent., which, after an animated debate, in which Messrs. Wayne, Jenifer, Clay, Speight, Blair, of South Carolina, Horn, Dearborn, Archer, Huntington, Bouldin, Burges, J. Davis, J. S. Barbour, and Stewart took part, was disagreed to, ayes 84, noes 94.

The amendment reducing the duty on floor matting, from 30 to 5 per cent. was concurred in.

The amendment increasing the duty on silver or plated wire, from 5 to 25 per cent., was disagreed to.

The amendment increasing the duty on tinned and japanned saddlery, from 15 to 25 per cent. was disagreed to.

The amendments relative to iron wares, were concurred in.

The amendments increasing the duties on duck and cotton bagging, were disagreed to.

The amendment making a discrimination in the duties on silks, between those from beyond and this side the Cape of Good Hope, was agreed to.

The amendment increasing the rate of duty on sugar, was disagreed to.

The amendments relative to tea and coffee were concurred in.

The amendment increasing the duties on slates from 25 to 35 per cent. was disagreed to.

The other amendments of the Senate to the 2d section were concurred in, except the striking out the final paragraph, by which it is provided that all articles which pay by the present laws more than 15 per cent. shall pay only 15 per cent., which was disagreed to.

The various amendments of the Senate to the third section containing a list of free articles, were agreed to, except that by which unmanufactured marble was struck from the list—which was disagreed to.

The other amendments were concurred in, when the House adjourned.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

On the first announcement of the restoration of the Grey ministry, it was, we believe, universally supposed that they had received full powers to create any number of peers necessary to carry the Reform Bill. Upon re-examining the English papers, and observing the rapid progress of the Bill through the House of Lords, since the return of Earl Grey, it may be doubted whether any such power was absolutely acceded to, on the part of the King. The two alternatives before him, if the Tories stood fast in their opposition, were a creation, or the revolution—a destruction of the independent existence of the House of Peers, by inundating them with large additions to their number, introduced for the special purpose of reversing a majority, or an attempt to perpetuate the Tory system by the sword, against an exasperated nation. In one case the theory of the constitution would have been destroyed effectually forever and in the other, instantaneous defeat, with a general disruption of all social institutions, was inevitable. The only chance for avoiding both, was in an appeal to the prudence of the Tories—calling upon them to pledge themselves to withdraw their opposition, and suffer the bill to pass unmutilated. This arrangement was suggested by a circular from the King, through his private Secretary, made on the 17th *May*, since published, and was acceded to by the Duke of Wellington and a sufficient number of his party, to determine the question. No doubt can be entertained of the willingness of Earl Grey to accept these terms, being armed with the alternative power of creating peers, should the arrangement not be faithfully complied with. His disinclination to create peers, or to do any thing which might affect injuriously, the privileges of his "order," is well known, and nothing but the paramount importance of the Reform principle would have induced him to try such an extreme measure, in any event. To be able to carry his bill fully without a creation at all, is at the same time a triumph to his administration, and a gratification to his personal feelings and opinions. Accordingly the Bill was proceeded in without a shadow of opposition, and without a creation, and on the 30th *May* all the clauses had been passed in Committee, and the Bill ordered to a third reading. The Duke of Wellington and many of the Tory Peers, refused to attend. They have chosen to rescue themselves from being in a permanent minority, by consenting to a temporary one, and have preferred giving the ministry an ascendancy on this particular measure, by subtracting their own numbers from the majority, rather than by ineffectual opposition, to force the whigs into a permanent addition to the Peerage. They have acted prudently. It may however be doubted, whether the whigs act prudently in not securing a decided preponderance to their own party in the Upper House, while it is in their power. If in all the subsequent measures, consequent upon the Reform Bill, they shall find the Commons and the Peerage perpetually in collision, and the popular measures overruled by the aristocracy, they may perhaps regret that they let pass the most propitious opportunity for consolidating their own power, and infusing a spirit into the aristocracy conforming in direction and liberality to that of the Commons and the nation.

The *Court Journal* states that Earl Grey has fully made up his mind to retire from office, immediately after the passage of the Bill,—and that Lord Durham is to succeed him. Lord Durham is a peer of recent creation, and was formerly known in the other House as *Mr.* Lambton. —*Baltimore American.*

Letters have been received from Mr. Joseph Wooliff, the Missionary, dated at Tabreez, in Persia, in July last. Mr. Wooliff found at Angora [the ancient Galatia,] a great number of Armenian Catholics, and a Bishop of that communion, who treated him with much kindness. From Angora he went to Tokat, and then to Trebisond, by way of Nixa, the ancient Neo Cesaria. After remaining in the House of the British Consul, Mr. Brant, for a short time, for the recovery of his health, Mr. W. proceeded to Erzeroum. On the road he found whole villages deserted by their Armenian inhabitants; for it seems that 15,000 Armenians emigrated from these parts into Russia, with the return of the army of Field Marshal Paskewitsch. 'Ill, sick, and fatigued,' says Mr. Wooliff, 'I arrived at last at the Hospital camp of Captain Campbell, the British Charge d'Affaires, where I found also Mr. M'Neil, his assistant.—With God's grace I entirely recovered, by the kind and christian care which these excellent gentlemen and their ladies took of me. They live in tents 20 miles from Tabreez, in consequence of the plague which is raging in that city. I have already made arrangements for my departure for Bokhara, Balkh, Samarcand, & Cabul.—*Poulson.*

The Westminster (London) Medical Society have decided, after the amplest inquiry into the nature and history of the Cholera in Great Britain, that 'all the evidence brought forward to prove the said malady a *contagious* disease, has completely failed.'

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1832.

THE TARIFF.—The bill, as passed in the House, was sent to the Senate, where several amendments were made—the House concurred in some of these amendments, and rejected others. Committees of conference were then appointed from each House, and, after the conference, the committee from the Senate made a report, recommending that that House should recede from the amendments which the House of Representatives had refused to concur in. This report had not, at our last account, received the approval of the Senate; but no doubt it did, on the succeeding day; so that the new Tariff Bill would only require the signature of the President.

THE VETO.—We commence, to-day, the publication of this most disingenuous and undignified document, and will insert the rest of it on Friday, so as to include the whole in our country paper. After the Veto was received, in the Senate, an animated debate took place, in which its merits were fully discussed—we propose, hereafter, to publish one at least of the speeches delivered in opposition to this Message. We think that every impartial mind must be struck with the disingeneous and sophistical manner of this whole document. There is no portion of the Message in which sophistry and disingenuousness are more clearly manifest, than in the remarks upon the ninth Section of the bill rechartering the Bank. That section recognizes, or grants to the States, a right to tax the stock held in the Bank, by citizens of the particular State. The President objects to this, that the stock of the citizens resident in other states, and of aliens, is not liable to taxation. He considers it a great grievance that capitalists residing in Eastern States, should have large sums of money lent to the citizens of the Western and Southern States, and yet that capital not be subject to taxation in those borrowing States. He also considers it a great hardship to those States, that they should annually pay interest for the use of this money, and yet the lenders of the money not be subject to taxation in the States where their money is employed. He gravely, and seriously asserts, that the interest paid by Western people for the use of eastern and foreign capital, forms a burden upon their industry, and a drain of their capital, which no country can bear without inconvenience and distress. The conclusion, however, of his remarks upon this subject seems, to our mind, to transcend all others in absurdity—we mean the suggestion, that the *investment of foreign capital in the Bank may be dangerous to the country, and the recommendation that the sale of stocks to aliens should be absolutely prohibited!!*

Before we proceed to comment upon this portion of the Message, we will merely mention to our readers that the last paragraph but one of that document contains a plain and direct attack upon the protective policy. The remarks which we now proceed to notice, are dictated, as is the whole opposition to the Bank of the United States by hostility to the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

The anti-tariff party plainly foresee that if they can break down the Bank, they inflict a most serious wound upon the protective policy of the country. The opponents of the American system labor hard to reduce the duties on the importation of foreign goods, which goods come in competition with those manufactured by our own active and industrious mechanics and manufacturers, and they desire to prohibit, or at least to embarrass the importation of foreign capital, which would set in motion our own industrious population.

Capital may be considered as the power which sets in motion every species of labor and industry, in every country, and the scarcity of capital in this country is one reason assigned by anti-tariff men, why we cannot produce as cheaply as they can in England: For the purpose, therefore, of not only preventing the importation, but for driving out what is here, anti-tariff men propose to tax, or even to prohibit, the importation of foreign capital.

When Governor Wolf proposed to tax stone coal, one universal burst of condemnation was heard from the banks of the Delaware to those of the Ohio. Why was this? Because coal was the material which set in motion all the engines and shops of the State, and taxes upon that material must enhance the price of every article manufactured by its use. If the argument against the tax upon coal was good, and all parties now admit that it was so, the argument against a tax upon foreign capital, or against its entire prohibition is still stronger, because capital is a power of even more general use than fire. Not a hammer, not a scythe, not a spade, nor a shovel can be set in motion without the use of capital. Every thing, therefore, which tends to enhance its value, or which is the same thing, to render it scarcer, must operate as a burden upon the industry of the country.

The President urges it as a serious objection to the Bank that a portion of the capital of the country is annually exported in the shape of dividends, to pay for the use of the foreign capital in the country. Now we freely admit that this annual drain is an inconvenience and a burden upon the country. It would be much better if it were not taken abroad—if it were all spent among us. But surely it would be still worse, if not the interest only, but the principal were at once withdrawn:

We know not, precisely, what amount of money is loaned in and about Pittsburgh by the Branch Bank. Suppose, however, that there is about two millions, and that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars are annually sent to Philadelphia to pay for the use of it, it is manifest that it would be better for our city if this sum were annually spent here, instead of being sent away. But if the owners of the stock did not receive the *interest*, they would at once withdraw the *principal*, and then what would be the situation of Pittsburgh? What would then become of our extensive manufactories, of our enterprising manufacturers, and our industrious citizens? What would be the situations of our farmers, of our gardeners, of our milkmen, and of all others who supply our active population with the comforts and luxuries of life? The destruction of the United States Bank will, we admit, save our city councils from one trouble—if the Bank is prostrated, they need not bother their brains about additional room for a market house, in the present one there will be enough and to spare. The suggestion that, permitting foreigners to hold stock may be dangerous to the country is almost too absurd to be seriously noticed.—Has Great Britain ever been injured by foreigners being interested in her stocks? On the contrary, she has been benefitted, for nothing is more true than he declaration in the Scriptures, that where "your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

In the April number of the North American Review, there is a highly interesting notice of the Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, from which we select the following passages, which are but a just tribute to the sound judgment, discriminating mind, and indefatigable industry of our townsman Richard Biddle, Esq.

"The author has accomplished his task with signal ability, and has dispelled the darkness, which prejudice and carelessness had suffered to gather over the fair fame of a great navigator. He apologizes in his preface, for the somewhat repulsive form in which he has presented to the world the results of his labors, with so much good sense, and in so satisfactory a manner, that we should do him injustice not to quote his words." [Extract omitted.]

"The author has well kept the honorable promise, which he has thus virtually made. He never points out an error where he is not able to substitute the truth, and never sets up a theory or a conjecture, till he has a solid foundation of fact for it to rest upon. The field of his researches is not a very extensive one, but the light he is enabled to shed upon it, is proportionally intense. In his search after materials, he has shown an untiring industry and perseverance, which remind us of the finest efforts of German scholarship. He seems perfectly acquainted with the contents of many rare and curious books of reference, the very titles of which are probably new to ninety-nine out of a hundred of his readers. He has dragged into light manuscripts, with the mould of centuries upon them, and forced them to give their tardy testimony in favor of the truth. Nor is it alone from works directly bearing upon the subject, that he has gathered his facts and drawn his proofs. From the copious stores of information derived from an extensive acquaintance with the whole subject of maritime discovery, he has drawn a multitude of indirect and collateral arguments, the value of which is greatly enhanced, by their being pressed into a service for which they were not originally destined. Nothing escapes his acuteness and penetration."

"The book is indeed unrivalled in its way, and is well worth the attentive study of a young lawyer, as a model of a learned, acute, and profound argument upon certain obscure and disputed points of history, which admits nothing that is irrelevant, and rejects nothing that is important, and by which a cause that looks desperate at first is so triumphantly supported, that we wonder how the contrary impression could ever have prevailed."

"But our author has by no means adjusted his sails, so as to catch the gale of popular favor. He appears to have engaged in the work, and to have gone on with it, actuated solely by a love of the subject, and a wish to bestow honor, where honor was due. The thought that his book might not be a popular one, and that it might not sell well, seems never to have entered his mind. And what makes this more striking is, that he is not a mere plodding drudge, that gropes about the nooks and corners of libraries and spends his days in poring over half-defaced manuscripts, and volumes brow, with age, and capable of no higher effort of mind than that of transcribing and collecting."

"He shews himself in his preface, and also in many remarks which fall from him, half unconsciously, it would seem, in the work itself, to be an original and correct thinker, and yet he never interrupts the toilsome narrative by any more matter of his own, than is necessary to give cohesion to his argument."

COMMUNICATION.

To the Clergymen of Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN—Probably you all know that there is, in this populous city, a gloomy edifice called a Jail. I lately made an involuntary visit to this place of horror, into which it is possible that a person may be thrust, in consequence of assertions that are *'false as dicer's oaths.'*—My short stay of 22 hours was very uncomfortable; for, being introduced at 9 o'clock, P. M., and having neither bed, bedstead, nor clothes, I was obliged to sit up, or stand up all night, because I could not lie down on the dirty floor, over which innumerable rats were describing various geometrical figures—I waited on the stairs, in the dark, more than a half an hour, during which my ears were assailed by a succession of imprecations and obscene expressions. After being repeatedly invited by some of the unhappy inmates, I reluctantly ascended to the top of the stairs. The unpleasantness of my situation was mitigated, when I perceived that oaths became much less frequent; so that I may say I heard many more in the first two hours than in all the aftertime. During the night, I made some inquiries of the half dozen bodies that were extended on the floor of the room in which I was. I asked if clergymen visited them, to give instruction, and several who had been confined two or more weeks, said they had not seen or heard of one.

Next morning, I asked the keeper, and understood that a Mr. ——— was expected to visit them last spring, and preparations were made for his reception; but, alas!———Forty-two unfortunate persons (which number is about the average, as I was informed) were inclosed by the massive walls of this prison, yesterday morning—No minister of Christ to reprove, exhort, or console them. The deplorable scene has made an indelible impression on my mind. It was far, far more instructive, than years' instruction from the pulpit, so far as the state of human society is concerned. I am confident that a great reformation would be effected by proper means. Separate the debtors, felons, and prostitutes, from each other. Let clergymen of all denominations unite for the purpose of promoting the instruction and reformation of the unfortunate inmates, some of whom are daily let loose upon society, with their principles and habits unreformed. If only one visit daily were made by one clergyman, or person preparing for the office, no individual would have the trouble of performing the duty oftener than once in about two weeks. I could say much on this subject, but refrain at present. Gentlemen, I am your obedient servant, S. P. REYNOLDS.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1832.

☞ The following circular is published for the information of Episcopalians in this city and its vicinity; and notice is hereby given that in compliance with the recommendation therein contained, Trinity Church in this city, and Christ Church, in Allegheny Town, will be opened on Thursday, the 19th inst. for Divine Service, at the usual hours in the morning and afternoon.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1832.

To the Clergy and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Brethren; it being ascertained that the disorder, known by the name of "the Asiatic Cholera," after having caused great mortality in the old world, has lately manifested its destructive character within the bounds of the United States;

And it being evident, that because of this great calamity, there will be propriety in appointing a day to be devoted to prayer to Almighty God, accompanied by humiliation and fasting, and with the imploring of the removal of this his righteous judgment, and his sanctifying of it to its proper end;

And whereas, after due inquiry and advisement, Thursday, the 19th of the present month, has been thought suitable for the carrying of the said purpose into effect; I have judged it to be my duty to invite the clergy and laity of this Church to suspend the labors of their several avocations on the said day, to assemble in their respective churches, then and there to humble themselves under a sense of their sins, and to perform such other exercises of devotion, as are suited to the existing crisis.

If before the said 19th day of the present month, the President of the United States, or the Governor of this Commonwealth, should appoint or recommend a different day for the said holy exercises—in that case I appoint, that such day shall be duly respected and observed, instead of the day before named.

If any minister of this church shall receive the present communication too late for the keeping of the appointed day, he will act up to the spirit of what is proposed, by appointing some other day, agreeing with the convenience of himself and of his congregation.

Further; in virtue of the authority vested in me by the 30th Canon of this Church, I appoint, that during the continuance of the visitation, as well in the morning as in the evening prayer, as on the day especially set apart as above, there shall be read the two Prayers subjoined to this document, immediately before the two final Prayers in the said service. WM. WHITE,

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and acting provisionally for the Church in the State of Delaware.

THE PRAYERS.

Most Gracious Father and God, who has promised forgiveness of sins to all those who turn to thee with hearty repentance and true faith; look down, we beseech thee, from heaven, thy dwelling place, upon us, thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, we prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that whilst thou hast visited other nations with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity upon us. Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which other people have been scourged, and against which our security is in thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws; yet, O merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety; and grant, that being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only mediator and advocate, JESUS CHRIST. Amen.

"O, ALMIGHTY GOD, who by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especially urged upon us, of our exposure to the sudden stroke of death, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and reminded us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, for which, to-morrow, it may be too late to seek; that so being strengthened by thy good SPIRIT against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation and for the merits of JESUS CHRIST our Lord. *Amen.*

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

	9 o'clock, A. M. Shade.	Sun.	3, P. M. Shade.	Sun.	9, P. M.
July 8.	81	95‡	88	118°	84‡
9.	73	75†	78	103‡	72°
10.	68	82†	66	92‡	67°
11.	69	68‡	64	75†	64°
12.	64	96‡	64	74‡	69°
13.	66	84°	72	80‡	70°
14.	65	88°	73	110°	70°

Remarks.—° clear; † rain; ‡ cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL.

The New York Commercial of Monday afternoon says:—We are indebted to our correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, for a letter of Wednesday afternoon, containing a summary of European news received at that place, via Quebec and Belfast, to the 1st of June. Our own direct advices from England, have already been received to the same date.

Our Montreal friend has communicated one fact, however, of high political importance, which has not previously reached us. We quote the following:—

"Captain Clark, of the Hercules steamer, tells me that, as he was leaving the wharf at Quebec, on Monday evening, he spoke to a captain who had sailed on the seventh June, who informed him that the *Bill had passed unmutilated*—' The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the bill.'

"During the whole discussion, the anti-reform peers appear to have kept aloof from the debates: for it is stated that during the sittings, no more than 36, 23 or 15 are mentioned as having been present.

"The Irish Reform Bill has been read a second time, by a majority of 246 to 130: It extends the right of voting to £10 leaseholds for long terms of years; close boroughs are thrown open by extending the right of voting to £10 householders. The Scotch Reform Bill has passed the Commons.

"Spain has determined to assist Don Miguel; and the English fleet sent to the Tagus, is to prevent foreign interference. Lord Wm. Russell goes out with the fleet consisting of the Britannia, 120, Talavera, 74, Caledonia, Asia, Revenge, Donegal, Briton, Stag, Victor, and Romney.—Ferdinand has collected an army on the frontier, of 22,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, and the latter are said to have entered the Portuguese territory.

"Talleyrand leaves England for the Continent to make use of medicinal waters."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

FROM FRANCE.

Our news schooner Journal of Commerce came up this morning from the packet ship Sully, Capt. Pell, bringing us Paris papers to the evening of May 31st, and Havre to June 1st inclusive.

Gen. Lamarque, a celebrated member of the Chamber of Deputies, died at Paris on the morning of the 31st. Like Cassimer Perier, he had an attack of the Cholera, and although he survived the immediate effects of that disease, other infirmities succeeded which put an end to his life.

The Paris official bulletin of the Cholera, for May 29th, states the deaths in the hospitals to have been 9, and at home 5. The number of new cases admitted were 21, and of patients discharged cured 49.

The Archbishop of Paris has just issued a Pastoral Letter, ordaining that public prayers, for the cessation of the Cholera Morbus, be continued till July 1st.

Marshall Clauzel, General Subervic, M. Rousilhe, and Count Las Cazes, have signified their adhesion to the Declaration of the opposition Deputies.

Subscriptions for the monument to the memory of the late M. Casimir Perier, have been opened in many of the provincial towns.

We hear that in consequence of the continuance of disturbances in the west, a great number of young patriots belonging to the National Guards of Paris, have offered to the Government to form themselves into battalions and march against the Chouans of La Vendee.

A horrible murder was committed at Leicester, on the night of the 31st May. The victim was Mr. Paas, wholesale stationer, Holborn, London. He was murdered in the book-bindery of a wretch by the name of Cook, against whom he had a small account. After committing the fatal act, Cook commenced burning the body in his bindery, which caused such a stench as led to the discovery of the murder. When the Police broke in, Cook had made his escape. The remains of the body presented a horrible spectacle. It was ascertained that he had proceeded towards Liverpool, with the intention, it was presumed, of "*getting off to America.*"

At Lynn, a day or two previous, the Rev. Arthur Iveson was shot through the heart by his own son.

The Cholera continued in Liverpool, but had extended altogether to only 74 cases, 38 of which had terminated fatally. Number of new cases on the 2d June, 8; deaths 4.

The Liverpool Albion of the 4th says, "There is too much reason to believe that the Cholera has broken out at Leeds and Manchester."

Suspicious movements of the Russian Army.—The news from the frontiers of Poland, of May the 15th, conveys the important intelligence, that movements were observed in the Russian Army which indicated a change of the corps, and the assembling of a large force on the Prussian and Austrian frontiers. Eighty thousand fresh troops were said to be on their march to Poland to garrison the places now occupied by the troops that are to advance to the western frontiers. The Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 24th of *May*, says, there must be some great political object in this manoeuvre, which is attended with too much expense to be intended merely to exercise the troops: and adds, that a short time will solve the enigma, and acquaint the world with the intentions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

The Memorial Bordelais states, that letters had arrived at Bordeaux, announcing that the Duchess of Berry had reached Madrid.

The Journal du Havre of June 1st says—'La Vendee is in a state of war.' We receive accounts of new insurrections from all parts of the West and La Vendee. It is certain that an organization exists; but it is impossible as yet to say positively who is the soul of the party, or what is the head of the revolt.

ANGERS, May 29th.—The whole arrondissement of Segre is under arms, and Bourmont at the head of the insurrection.

In La Mayenne the Duke d'Escars is leader—the ancient guardian of the Duke d'Angouleme. When this was known at Angers, the National Guards assembled *en masse*, and were to be at Segne the next day, under the command of Gen. Ordonet. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Madrid Gazette announces that May 24 was the day fixed for the marriage of the Infante Don Sebastian with the Neapolitan Princess Maria Amelia. The ceremony was to take place at Aranjuez.

We have letters from Madrid of the 22d inst. which make no mention of the arrival of the Duchess of Berry in that capital, as announced by the *Memoral Bordelais.*

Warsaw, May 11.—"The public discontent is increasing here with every new measure of the government. A small number of those who took a part in the revolution are left at liberty. No one can rely upon the amnesty, as a thousand pretexts are found to make arrests. The proceedings against these unfortunate men are generally of long duration, and if any obtain their discharge, they are placed under the *surveillance* of the secret police. In spite of the depressed state of Poland, the nation appears by no means to have lost all hope for the future."

Sir Walter Scott was at Rome at the last advices.—It is said he was busy studying the character of the Romans, and exploring the antiquities and libraries of the capital.

Liverpool, June 4.—*The Month of May.*—During the month just ended, the weather was exceedingly inclement for the season. For the most part, the mornings were sharp and frosty, with cold dry winds veering between the north and the east. In several instances, a hoar frost covered the face of the country, and, on the neighboring mountains, ice of considerable thickness and in various shapes had formed during the night; and the 'bitter blast,' accompanied by hail, thunder, and lightning, blew with all the rigor of winter. Nor is this merely local; a gentleman who has traveled through South Wales, assures us, that on Thursday the 17th, the hills called Blaen-cwin-Tewy, north of the parish of Ponderrin, Breconshire, were white with snow, and had continued so for three days, in spite of the power of a May sun! Verily, it is strange weather, for the "month of flowers."

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, June 4.

There is only a moderate enquiry for Cotton this morning, with the appearance of a very limited business.

The Reform Bill reported has been passed in the House of Lords, and the third reading comes on this evening. It may be considered secure, and there is no doubt the Royal assent will be given to the Bill during the present week.

CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH, }
Cleaveland, July 10, 9 *o'clock, A. M.* }

The Board have the unpleasant duty to report that the Steam-boat Henry Clay arrived last evening in our piers, from Detroit, with three of her men sick, and, as the Board have no doubt, with the Cholera. She had been up with soldiers, among whom the disease broke out and eleven or twelve died with two of the boat's crew. The soldiers were landed at Fort Gratiot, and the boat left there to return, with all apparently in good health. Three of the crew were taken yesterday on their passage down—one of whom died last night. There are two more cases on board the Clay this morning, and the Board have reason to believe that there is one man sick of the Cholera near the river.—*C. Her.*

The Steam Boat Henry Clay arrived at the piers, at the entrance of our harbor, on Monday evening last, from Detroit, with three individuals on board, sick with a disease pronounced, by the Board of Health, to be the Cholera. The vessel passed up the lake a few days since with soldiers, amongst whom the disease first broke out, and out of the number of cases which appeared, eleven or twelve, it is said, proved fatal. She landed her passengers at Fort Gratiot, and returned for this place under the belief that all on board were in good health. One of the individuals above mentioned, died on the evening of her arrival—the other cases remain. The Board of Health in their report of yesterday, state that they have reason to believe, that there is, in addition to those cases on the boat, one near the river. There appears to be some diversity of sentiment, however, in regard to the nature of the complaint of which this individual is the subject.—*Cleaveland Herald, of June* 11.

☞ We perceive by the Detroit Journal Extra of the 9th inst. that the cholera is prevailing in that city. The Board of Health, on that day reported 17 cases; out of which 9 cases occurred among a party of soldiers from Fort Niagara. Of these 5 died, and 4 are recovering. The other 8 cases occurred among the citizens; four of which proved fatal—the remainder are recovering. The Board on the 10th only report two new cases.

The greatest alarm, it is said, prevails among the troops at Fort Gratiot. Out of the 200 recruits, only sixty remain: the rest having deserted. Lieut. Clay, who was the only officer that had been sick, died of Cholera.—*Cleaveland Herald, June* 11.

CHLORIDE OF LIME AND SODA,

FOR removing offensive smells and destroying contagion; with directions for using. For sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's Drug Store, No. 42, Market street.

July 17—3t

UNADULTERATED WINES AND FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

DELECTABLE—In the Lottery drawn on Wednesday, the 'All Fortunate' sold 10, 21, 24—the Capital Prize of $10,000.

Yet in time for $30,000. The drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, will be received to morrow, Wednesday morning. A few chances yet for sale at the office of the ever successful

July 17. S. J. SYLVESTER.

LIGHT and Dark, Red and Blue Frostings;
London Blue Moss;
Superior Slippery Elm, Flor.;
Oil Copaivi, in bulk;
Aromatic Salts;
Hair Powder;
Powder Puffs;
Maccassar Oil,
Bear's Oil;
Oil Roses;

And a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Just received, and offered low for Cash, at the Æsculapius Drug Store of

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr., & Co.,
Fourth street, opposite U. S. Bank.

July 17—w2m

Mrs. Trollope.

THE *Domestic Manners of Americans:* by *Mrs. Trollope*, with 8 plates: 1vol., 8vo. Just received, and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,
July 17—2t. *No. 73, Wood street.*

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS, ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of

CHLORIDE OF SODA,

JUST received, and for sale, at the Æsculapius Drug Store, in Fourth street, opposite the United States' Bank.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr., & Co.

July 17—w4t.

NEW MUSIC,
AT HALF PRICE,
Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine; My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

IODINE, Hydriodate of Potash, Oil Crotontiglium, Oil Cubebs, Oil of Roses, Denarcotized Opium, and Laudanum, English Blue Moss, Chlorate of Potash, Solidified Copaiva, Ext. of Gentian, Quinine, Cicuta, Colocynth, and Belladonna, English Calcined Magnesia, a very superior article. Just received, and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 24 Market street.

July 17, 1832.—3ts&3alt.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

THE BRIDGE OVER THE MONONGAHELA AT WILLIAMSPORT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books of Subscription will be opened, for the purpose of taking Stock in said Company, as follows, viz:—at Williamsport, in the county of Washington, at the house of Joseph Hamilton, on Monday, the 9th day of July next; at the Borough of Washington, in said county, at the house of John Dagg, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July; at Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county, at the house of Andrew Lowery, on Saturday, the 14th day of July; at Somerset, in Somerset county, at the house of John Webster, on the 17th day of July; and, at Pittsburgh, at the house of Nicholas Griffith, on the 25th day of July; where two or more of the Commissioners, appointed by the law creating said Company, will attend.

ROBERT McFARLANE,
JAMES GORDON,
JAMES McGREW,
THOMAS McGIFFIN,
AARON KERR,
SHEZBEZZER BENTLEY,
JOHN R. SHUGGART,
JOHN C. PLUMMER,
JAMES POWER,
HERVEY H. PETERSON,
} *Commissioners.*

June 12, 1832.—wt25J

For Sale or Rent,

THE LOWER GREEN GLASS WORKS, (now in blast,) with all the houses, tools, and appurtenances thereto belonging, together with a first rate COAL BANK, unopened, not more than 150 yards from the Glass Works, calculated to last the Works for several years, with the addition of FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the premises.—Possession given on the 1st of June.

ALSO, THE SALT WORKS,

on the same plat, with new metal, containing 1260 gallons; a sufficiency of Salt Water to make 30 bushels of good merchantable Salt per 24 hours. Abundance of Coal at the mouth of the Furnace. Possession given immediately. Apply to

S. W. CULBERTSON,
Executor, or to
A. CULBERTSON,
Executrix, on the premises.

July 10, 1832.—3t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.

GEORGE BOYD.

June 1, 1832.—4mw

FOR SALE,

A FIVE ACRE LOT, in the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh, fronting on Island lane, and adjoining Mr. Robinson's lots, and near Joseph Snyder's lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near this lot. JOHN CAMERON.

June 1.—wtf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

A Natural Curiosity.

THE Director of the Pennsylvania Museum has the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engaged *Master Sanders K. G. Nellis*, the celebrated youth BORN WITHOUT ARMS, for a few days only.

M. Nellis goes through a variety of interesting performances, with his toes; such as cutting profiles, watch papers, shooting with a bow and arrow, dancing, singing, &c. For particulars, see bills.

He will make his first appearance on Monday, July 9th, and may be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 10, P. M.

Admittance 25 cents: children under 12 years, 12½ cents. July 10

FOR RENT,

WAREHOUSE, No. 81 Liberty street, (Bayard's Row,) in the occupancy of the subscribers, and of which possession will be given immediately. For terms, apply to WM. D. HARRIS & Co.
July 6—3t*

ON RAIL ROADS.

WOODS' PRACTICAL TREATISE *on Rail Roads:* illustrated by numerous Engravings.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. June 29

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.
may 29.

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously.*

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D.; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.—wly

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, march 15—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
march 16—tf.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.
Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
march 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

WANTED

NOTES of the Old Bank of Steubenville, for which 80 cents on the dollar will be paid.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No, 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—$4 76 cts. paid for Sovereigns. Wanted 3000 as above. July 3.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

EXCHANGE.

	per ct.		per ct.
Geauga	2	N. Y. State gen.	1½a2
Wilksbarre	1	New England bks.	2
Chambersburgh	1	Dayton	2
Lebanon, Pa.	1	Urbanna	2
Muskingum, Ohio,	1	Scioto	3
Virginia	1	Michigan	3
New York City	1	Canada	4
South Carolina	3	Louisiana	5
North Carolina	6	Natchez	5
Cleaveland	2		

Most other Banks one half per cent.

☞Wanted—Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, and American Gold.

Notes and Drafts collected on all the principal places in the United States.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
June 8, 1832.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

New Publications.

BROUSSAIS' Principles of Physiological Medicines, in the *form of propositions;* embracing Physiology, Pathology, and Thereapeutics, with Commentaries on those relating to Pathology: translated from the French, by Isaac Harp, M. D. and R. E. Griffith, M. D.

Beechey's Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific, and Beering's Strait, to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions, performed in his Majesty's Ship Blossom, in the years 1825, '26, '27, and '28: 1 vol. 8vo.

Family Library, No. 32—Turner's Sacred History of the World, 1 vol.

H. Lee's Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, 1 vol. 8vo.

S. R. Hall's Lectures to Female Teachers.

Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
July 6, 1832.—2t. No. 73 Wood street.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice.
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,
march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co. }
July 2, 1832. }

THE President and Managers have, this day, declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th instant.

JOHN SNYDER,
July 6, 1832.—3t. *Treasurer, pro tem.*

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
may 11, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.
Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 800 acres of land, in Columbiana County, Ohio, 16 miles from New Lisbon, 3½ from the Ohio river, and 40 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Little Beaver creek divides the section into nearly equal parts; between 3 and 400 acres level upland, of which about 150 acres are cleared and fenced; the residue of the tract, creek hills, &c.; Coal in various parts, in veins of 2 to 3½ feet. A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, is contemplated to pass up Little Beaver. Also, a Paper Mill, with two engines, necessary appendages, and 20 houses, suitable for hands; a Grist Mill, with two run of stones; a Saw Mill, and a Tan Yard. The Dam is a substantial frame, filled in with stone, and water sufficient nearly all the year for all the Mills, in the driest season, for any one of the Mills. The stock of rags, horses, and wagons; stock of sheep, cattle, &c. &c.; will be sold with the property, if desired.

Also—That Three Story Brick Building, in Wood street, No. 54, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied as a Book Store and Dwelling, with the back buildings belonging thereto, occupied as a Book Bindery, Printing Office, &c.; being 22½ feet in front, extending back 120 feet. The above property will be sold low.

Any information can be obtained, by postpaid letters, addressed to

CRAMER & SPEAR,
June 19—3mo. Pittsburgh.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

☞The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of Isaiah Dickey, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.
July 10.—tf

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No.* 27 *Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

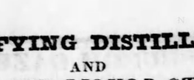
☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.



NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.
march 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18. 1829.—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent discount. *Wanted,* Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.
September 20

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.
Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Family Library, No. 33 & 34.

MEMOIRS of celebrated Female Sovereigns. By Mrs. Jameson, authoress of the 'Diary of an Ennuyee:' in 2 vols. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.* July 13.—2t.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.
march 16, 1832.—4m